

or in part for estrogenic hormones isolated from gravid mares' urine, which the article was represented to be.

DISPOSITION: May 2, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1917. Adulteration of isotonic solution of sodium chloride. U. S. v. 77 Vials of Isotonic Solution of Sodium Chloride. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 19381. Sample No. 39431-H.)

LIBEL FILED: March 27, 1946, Northern District of Illinois.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 21, 1946, by the Cheplin Biological Products Co., from Syracuse, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 77 vials of *isotonic solution of sodium chloride* at Chicago, Ill.

LABEL, IN PART: "Isotonic Solution of Sodium Chloride, U. S. P. (Physiological salt solution) Sterile and pyrogen free."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as sterile isotonic solution of sodium chloride for parenteral use, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard since it was contaminated with undissolved material.

DISPOSITION: May 14, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1918. Adulteration and misbranding of camphorated oil, sweet oil, solution of boric acid, spirits of camphor, and rubbing alcohol. U. S. v. Thomas A. Loveless (Loveless Pharmacal Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$109. (F. D. C. No. 16561. Sample Nos. 3844-F, 3845-F, 3851-F, 3853-F, 3862-F.)

INFORMATION FILED: December 12, 1945, Western District of Missouri, against Thomas A. Loveless, trading as the Loveless Pharmacal Co., Springfield, Mo.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of July 18 and October 16, 1944, from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma.

LABEL, IN PART: "Camphorated Oil [etc.] * * * Packed for Evans Drug Stores Springfield, Mo."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b). The products described below differed in strength from the official standard, and the difference in strength from the standard was not stated on the labels.

The *camphorated oil* contained not more than 11.26 percent of camphor, whereas the United States Pharmacopoeia provides that camphorated oil shall contain not less than 19 percent of camphor.

The *sweet oil* consisted of cottonseed oil, whereas the United States Pharmacopoeia requires that sweet oil shall consist of the fixed oil obtained from the ripe fruit of *Olea europaea* Linne. In addition, Section 501 (d) (2), cottonseed oil had been substituted in whole or in part for olive oil.

The *solution of boric acid* contained not more than 1.17 grams of boric acid per 100 cc., whereas the National Formulary requires that solution of boric acid shall contain not less than 4.25 grams of boric acid in each 100 cc.

The *spirits of camphor* contained not less than 11.78 grams of camphor per 100 cc., and not more than 66.9 percent of alcohol, whereas the United States Pharmacopoeia provides that spirits of camphor shall contain not more than 10.4 grams of camphor per 100 cc. and not less than 80 percent of alcohol by volume.

Adulteration, Section 501 (c). The *rubbing alcohol* differed in strength from that which it purported and was represented to possess, since it was represented to contain 70 percent of isopropyl alcohol by volume but contained not more than 49.96 percent of isopropyl alcohol by volume.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following statements in the respective labels were false and misleading: "Camphorated Oil U. S. P.," "U. S. P. Sweet Oil," "Solution Boric Acid 4%," "Spirits of Camphor U. S. P.," and "Isopropyl Alcohol 70% by volume."

DISPOSITION: April 1, 1946. A plea of guilty having been entered, the defendant was fined \$100 on count 1 and \$1 on each of the other 9 counts of the information.

1919. Adulteration of malva leaves. U. S. v. Tito Flores (La Nacional). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. D. C. No. 14234. Sample No. 73820-F.)

INFORMATION FILED: December 12, 1944, District of Arizona, against Tito Flores, trading as La Nacional, at Tucson, Ariz.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about June 20, 1944, from the State of Arizona into the State of California.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (d), stramonium had been substituted in whole or in part for *malva leaves*, which the article purported and was represented to be.

DISPOSITION: May 28, 1946. A plea of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$100.

1920. Misbranding of aminophyllin and phenobarbital tablets. U. S. v. 3 Bottles of Aminophyllin and Phenobarbital Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 19670. Sample No. 8681-H.)

LIBEL FILED: April 15, 1946, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 10, 1946, by the Purity Drug Co., Inc., from Passaic, N. J.

PRODUCT: 3 bottles containing approximately 33,000 *aminophyllin and phenobarbital tablets* at New York, N. Y. Analysis showed that the product contained not more than 83.5 percent of the labeled amount of phenobarbital. The product was labeled as containing $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of phenobarbital.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it was represented to possess.

Misbranding, Section 502 (d), the label of the article failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of phenobarbital since the statement "Phenobarbital $\frac{1}{2}$ grain" was incorrect.

DISPOSITION: May 8, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1921. Adulteration and misbranding of Synthomenthol Crystals. U. S. v. 4 Cans of Synthomenthol Crystals. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 19729. Sample No. 34774-H.)

LIBEL FILED: April 29, 1946, District of Puerto Rico.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 4, 1945, by the Republic Chemical Corporation, from New York, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 4 cans of *Synthomenthol Crystals* at Ponce, P. R. Examination showed that the article was an aromatic, synthetic compound known chemically as 1-methyl-3-dimethyl-cyclohexanol-5, and not menthol U. S. P. synthetic, as invoiced.

LABEL, IN PART: "Synthomenthol Crystals 'Pure-AA' Net Weight 6 pounds Bendix Chemical Corporation New York 17, N. Y.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (d) (2), a substance, 1-methyl-3-dimethyl-cyclohexanol-5, had been substituted for menthol U. S. P. synthetic.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label designation, "Synthomenthol Crystals," was misleading as applied to the article, which was not synthetic menthol.

DISPOSITION: June 25, 1946. Gonzalez and Co., Ponce, P. R., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

1922. Adulteration and misbranding of Iernoz. U. S. v. 40 Bottles of Iernoz. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 14487. Sample No. 66899-F.)

LIBEL FILED: On or about December 22, 1944, District of Kansas.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 18, 1944, by the Albert Laboratories, Inc., from Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCT: 40 1-ounce bottles of *Iernoz* at Wichita, Kans. Examination showed that the product consisted essentially of water, material extracted from berberis, and small amounts of mercury compounds.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from, and its quality fell below, that which it purported and was represented to possess, i. e., "A mild germicide."

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the labeling was false and misleading since the article was not a mild germicide, and it would not be efficacious in the treatment and alleviation of congestion or benign inflammation of the eyes, ears, or nose, conditions for which it was recommended in the labeling.